

The Guardian

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PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY
BY THE
GUARDIAN PUBLISHING CO.

Entered in the postoffice, Safford, Arizona, as
Second Class Mail Matter.

TERMS:
One Year, In Advance, \$1.00

Address all communications to
The Guardian Publishing Co.
SAFFORD, ARIZONA

DECEMBER 4, 1914

ALCOHOL AND WAR

The last issue of The Commoner publishes the following anent the prohibition of alcoholic liquor in the armies engaged in the European war. It says:

"One of the remarkable features of the present European war is the adoption of liquor reform measures by practically all of the nations engaged in the conflict."

Continuing, The Commoner quotes the following from the New York World:

"The relation of alcohol to industrial efficiency is still a moot question, but apparently the great commanders are convinced that alcohol does not improve an army's fighting efficiency. That the Kaiser has forbidden the treating of German soldiers, while Earl Kitchener asks the British troops to abstain from drinking while abroad, is significant of a new order of things in warfare. The suppression of the sale of absinthe in Paris, if not strictly a military measure, is prompted by the emergency of war."

"A temperate army was something not conceived of in the old theories of war. But, in fact, a drunkard is today as much out of place in an army as he would be on a battle-ship. A modern army is a fighting machine only less complex in its nature than a modern navy and equally dependent on sobriety in the ranks."

"Perhaps another Trafalgar or Waterloo could be fought on grog, but the military authorities today take no chances with Dutch courage. It will seem singular that war, in which the worst passions of mankind find play, should incidentally serve the cause of moral reform. Yet the practical gain to temperance is the same whether men are kept sober on behalf of industrial efficiency or by the injunctions of army commanders."

WILL HELP HOG RAISERS

The modern method of solving agricultural problems by investigating them, not only in the laboratory, but also on the farm in co-operation with the farmer, has given such admirable results that it is to be applied to the anti-hog-cholera crusade.

Congress has appropriated a half million dollars to carry on the work and experiments will be made in all parts of the United States. The aim will be not only to exterminate the disease in the test sections, but also to discover the most practical, efficient and economical methods for continuing the work throughout the country.

This investigation will fill a long-felt want in Arizona, as the hog death rate in this State from cholera is 55 per 1,000 head and hog raisers are losing an average of 4,700 hogs, valued at \$50,000, from this disease annually.

ARIZONA APPLE CROP

The 1914 apple crop of Arizona is estimated at 135,000 bushels, according to a report of the Federal Department of Agriculture issued recently. The yield in 1913 was 100,000 bushels and 100,000 bushels in 1912. The condition of the crop at the present time is 81 per cent of normal, and the average condition during the past ten year period has been 70 per cent of normal.

The apple crop of continental United States is estimated at 230,249,000 bushels for 1914, while the yield last year was only 45,400,000 bushels. The average price being paid to farmers for apples at the present time is 62 cents per bushel.

F. A. Jones draws the long term on the State Corporation Commission, which is the six-year term. A. W. Cole gets the four-year term and W. P. Geary the two-year term. Cole's vote was a surprise to the politicians, he being low man in the primaries and Geary was practically conceded the four-year term. The official returns gave Jones 29,681 votes, Cole, 28,339 and Geary, 27,684.

It looks very much as if the saloon men of the State will bring action in the Supreme Court to test the validity of the Statewide prohibition law. Evidently the "wets" are dying hard, but it is hardly likely that the Supreme Court will set aside the will of the people because the saloon keepers cannot get it through their heads that they got the "dinky dink" on November 3d.

The trail of the "boot legger" from Bowie to Solomonville is said to be developing into a State highway. The patient burro, with its burden of booze, is rapidly making a well-defined road. That this new road is growing in popularity is evident from the number of Saturday afternoon till Tuesday "jags" that float around in our town.

ARIZONA A DRY STATE

"It's dry, is Arizona. Plumb dry. You cannot wet your whistle with the dew gleaned from the thistle, for your eye. No opener for you, though the sand runs to your gizzard. You're no Gila monster lizard; you're shut off from a to lizard from your dew. While the sunkist plain does blister, the Budweiser you will see nix as you look about old Phoenix hoping to get a twister. Things are doleful in Cochise. In Tombstone, the county seat, one can get enough to eat, food enough to feed a fleet, but for chasers, none of these. The melted stones run freely and the air is furnace heated and the bar rooms are cleared, and man's thirst sure is defeated, in the golden west town of Miami. They could put another shift on with the boys who look for bottles to reduce their swelling wattles in the copper camp of Chitona. As they walk to Globe all over, meaning now that mining city, how their poor hearts fill with pity that they cannot flirt with Kitty, Kitty of Three-Leaved Clover. And the smeltermen of Douglas with their systems moulten red, with cold towels on their head, with no chance their change to shed, and the slot machines all plugged. And those dearest friends of labor, with no blisters on their bodies, but with more love for their toddlers; what a gash cuts this dry saber. And the country clubbers, all these swatting thirty putters, who play best behind the shutters, how now, will these mutters play off those hardfought rubbers? When a fellow's nearly gone from sunstroke on the plains, and his flesh is filled with pains, and the desert has no rains, with doors tight in old Tucson? Then he'll say, it sure beats Yuma, how the moisture has departed, how no longer there is heart mescal for the poor weak feller. It's enough to make one fume, eh? Those old pioneering battlers; those old toughened injun fighters, hit'em-hard and out all nights, what will they do, those rifle sighters, for bites of scorpions and rattlers?—Iron Ore.

FOREST NOTES

The town forest of Baden-Baden, Germany, yields an annual profit of \$525 per acre, or a total net profit of nearly \$67,500.

Outside of its use for fence posts, black locust finds its principal utilization in insulator pins and brackets for telegraph and telephone lines.

The Russian government has placed an embargo on all kinds of lumber, to prevent its exportation; walnut lumber, including Circassian walnut, much prized by American furniture makers, is specifically mentioned.

It is said that the first sawmill in the United States was at James town, from which sawed boards were exported in June, 1607. A water-power sawmill was in use in 1625 near the present site of Richmond.

Experiences with forest fires on the national forests this year show that automobiles, where they can be used, furnish the quickest and the cheapest transportation for crews of fire fighters. Motor rates are higher than those for teams for the actual time employed, but the total cost per distance traveled and in wages paid to men in getting to fires is much less. The time-saving is self evident; trips which ordinarily require two days time by team have been made by automobile in a few hours.

Sick Headache

Sick headache is nearly always caused by disorders of the stomach. Correct them and the periodic attacks of sick headache will disappear. Mrs. John Bishop of Roseville, Ohio, writes: "About a year ago I was troubled with indigestion and had sick headache that lasted for two or three days at a time. I doctors and tried a number of remedies but nothing helped me until during one of those sick spells a friend advised me to take Chamberlain's Tablets. This medicine relieved me in a short time." For sale by Safford Drug Co.

PLENTY OF ROOM

A young graduate in law wrote to a prominent practitioner in Arizona to inquire what chance there was in that section.

"I am a R-publican in politics," he wrote, "and an honest young lawyer."

In a few days he received this reply: "If you are a Republican the game laws here will protect you, and if you are an honest lawyer you will have no competition."

Strange, but a man can make a false step by standing still.

EUROPEAN WAR SHATTERS KING COTTON'S THRONE

FLEECY STAPLE MUST PAY RANSOM INTO THE COFFERS OF WAR.

Nation Rings With Cries of Stricken Industry.

By Peter Radford
Lecturer National Farmers' Union.

King Cotton has suffered more from the European war than any other agricultural product on the American continent. The shells of the belligerents have burst over his throne, frightening his subjects and shattering his markets, and, panic-stricken, the nation cries out "God save the king!"

People from every walk of life have contributed their mite toward rescue work. Society has danced before the king; merrily has decreed that the family wardrobe shall contain only cotton goods; the press has pleaded with the public to "buy a bale"; bankers have been formulating holding plans; congress and legislative bodies have deliberated over relief measures; statesmen and writers have grown eloquent expounding the inalienable rights of "His Majesty" and presenting schemes for preserving the financial integrity of the stricken staple, but the sword of Europe has proved mightier than the pen of America in fixing value upon this product of the sunny south. Prices have been bayoneted, values riddled and markets decimated by the battling hosts of the eastern hemisphere until the American farmer has suffered a war loss of \$400,000,000, and a bale of cotton brave enough to enter a European port must pay a ransom of half its value or go to prison; the war is over.

Hope of the Future Lies in Co-operation.

The Farmers' Union, through the columns of the press, wants to thank the American people for the friendship, sympathy and assistance given the cotton farmers in the hour of distress and to direct attention to co-operative methods necessary to permanently assist the marketing of all farm products.

The present emergency presents as grave a situation as ever confronted the American farmer and from the viewpoint of the producer, would seem to justify extraordinary relief measures, even to the point of bending the constitution and straining business rules in order to lift a portion of the burden off the backs of the farmer, for unless something is done to check the invasion of the war forces upon the cotton fields, the pathway of the European pestilence on this continent will be strewn with mortgaged homes and famine and poverty will stalk over the southland, filling the highways of industry with refugees and the bankruptcy court with prisoners.

All calamities serve to illuminate the frailties of our marketing methods and the weakness of our credit system, and out of the financial anguish and travail of the cotton farmer will come a volume of discussion and a mass of suggestions and finally a solution of this, the biggest problem in the economic life of America, if, indeed, we have not already laid the foundation for at least temporary relief.

More Pharaohs Needed in Agriculture.

Farm products have no credit and perhaps can never have on a permanent satisfactory basis unless we build warehouses, cold storage plants, elevators, etc., for without storage and credit facilities, the south is compelled to dump its crop on the market at harvest time. The Farmers' Union in the cotton producing states have for the past ten years persistently advocated the construction of storage facilities. We have built during this period 2,000 warehouses with a capacity of approximately 4,000,000 bales and looking backward the results would seem encouraging, but looking forward, we are able to house less than one-third of the crop and warehouses without a credit system lose 90 per cent of their usefulness. The problem is a gigantic one—too great for the farmer to solve unaided. He must have the assistance of the banker, the merchant and the government.

In production we have reached the high water mark of perfection in the world's history, but our marketing methods are most primitive. In the dawn of history we find agriculture plowing with a forked stick but with a system of warehouses under governmental supervision that made the Egyptians the marvel of civilization, for who has not admired the vision of Joseph and applauded the wisdom of Pharaoh for storing the surplus until demanded by the consumer, but in this age we have too many Josephs who dream and not enough Pharaohs who build.

One hundred shade trees will be planted by the Massachusetts forestry association in cities or towns of four population classes which win prize contests for excellence in street tree planting.



Girls are Much More Economical Than Boys

By Emma Van Vechten Stauffer

It has been my observation that women are an only more economical than men, but that they are much more economical.

A false standard of living is responsible for the fact that many boys, as well as men, are not so saving, not so economical as the other sex. Girls are trained from infancy, in the average family, to help save, help to care for what the family may later need.

Why are boys not so disciplined? As a rule boys are more desired than girls, and in many cases seem to be more spoiled. In early school days few boys can stand it to be behind the other boys in the matter of possessions, and usually their desires are gratified, at some cost, perhaps to the claims of the less assertive children. Girls may have the same desire, but seem to be taught earlier that theirs is a life of giving up.

A boy's idea is to have! What a mistake such families make in their discrimination between girls and boys. As the boy is father to the man, responsibilities in caring for others are bound to fall on him later. The future happiness of many is going to depend on him. Is such discipline, or lack of discipline, preparing him for the greater task as husband and father of a family?

In college days the average girl considers carefully all the extras, and goes without many a coveted pleasure because "it is asking too much of father." I find that boys very seldom do this, although, when the need comes for such effort a boy may make very strenuous efforts at earning his own way—in his own way. His extravagance in college still comes through false standards. He must keep up with the crowd, regardless of the cost. Sometimes the family is sacrificed to gain his ends and keep up with the procession. With the same false standards he marries and starts the home that so often leads to ruin. Oh, for the days of our grandmothers and the simple life!

Men often go in debt for the sake of keeping up in the procession, and thus many a house that might be so beautiful falls to the ground. The world demands, and man pays, and then he blames the world when all the while he is making the mistake of helping the world to worship at false altars.

Man is more responsible than woman for this false standard, in my opinion. As a boy he can't stand ridicule, he won't stand it as a man, and this leads him into one long mistake of trying to grasp that unseen god of false standards that is ever eluding him. In the last analysis I believe woman will be found the great economist of the family.

THE WAR TAX BEGINS

The New Law Taxing Telephone Users Is now in Effect

The far reaching effects of the European war will be felt in a small way by telephone users, according to the announcement made here today by the United States Internal Revenue Department. The new federal revenue tax on telephone and telegraph messages goes into effect December 1st all over the country, and a government tax of one cent will be collected for every message amounting to fifteen cents or over.

Officials of The Mountain States Telephone and Telegraph Company, operating in the seven mountain states, have been busy for the past month notifying exchanges in all parts of the system of the manner in which this tax is to be collected and turned over to the government. Notices have been sent to each of the 250,000 subscribers in the system and placards containing the provisions of the new law are to be posted in every pay station. According to the law, all long distance messages amounting to fifteen cents or over are taxed one cent, whether from private telephones or from public or pay stations. Toll calls from private telephones will be counted by the company and taxed in a lump sum on the monthly bill. Pay station customers will be required to drop a penny in the coin box of the telephone when their call is made. There will be no tax on local messages where no toll charge is made.

The effects of the new law will be interesting in this western country, where the number of pennies in circulation is proportionately small. According to officials of the United States Mint in Denver, all pennies are coined in Philadelphia and shipped through the local mint and sub-treasury for distribution. No short-

age of pennies is anticipated, as the banks throughout the country have been supplied in the last few weeks.

In some cases, according to officials of the telephone company, the cost of collecting the tax from public pay stations will exceed the tax itself, but the new law is stringent and requires the collection to be made on every call.

Sick Two Years With Indigestion

"Two years ago I was greatly benefited through using two or three bottles of Chamberlain's Tablets," writes Mrs. S. A. Keller, Elida, Ohio. "Before taking them I was sick for two years with indigestion." Sold by Safford Drug Co. adv-42-4t

LOVE'S ARITHMETIC

He was teaching Eliza arithmetic; He said that was his mission. He kissed her once, he kissed her twice, He said, "Now that's addition."

And so he added smack to smack With joyful satisfaction. And soon he took a few from her, And said, "That is 'subtraction.'"

And still they sat there side by side, In mutual admiration; He said, while paying back ten-fold, "This is 'multiplication.'"

But papa came, he raised his foot, And snorted in derision. The chap struck three meadows off; Pa said, "That's long division."

TO IMPROVE BUSINESS

"Stop all darn Ki-tee howling, Chaw some sand and git some grit; Don't sit in the dumps a growlin' Jump the roost and boost a bit."

Prompt Action Will Stop Your Cough

When you first catch a cold (often indicated by a sneeze or cough), break it up at once. The idea that "it does not matter" often leads to serious complications. The remedy which immediately and easily penetrates the lining of the throat is the kind demanded. Dr. King's New Discovery soothes the irritation, loosens the phlegm. You feel better at once. "It seemed to reach the very spot of my cough" is one many honest testimonials. 50c at your Druggist. adv-42-4t

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SAFFORD, ARIZONA

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All in excess of 6.66 KWH consumed in any one month, \$1.15 per KWH

Electric current for electric irons, electric fans and other electric appliances, if taken from the lighting circuit, will be charged for at the lighting rates, provided, however, that a consumer may avail himself of a cheaper rate by installing, at his own expense, a separate circuit and meter, in which case the following rates will apply:

Current for Electric Irons, Fans, Etc.

For the first 5 KWH consumed in any one month, \$1.12 1-2 per KWH

For the next 5 KWH consumed in any one month, \$1.10 per KWH

All in excess of 10 KWH consumed in any one month, \$0.99 per KWH

Power Rates, Day Service

For the first 60 KWH consumed in any one month, \$1.10 per KWH

For the next 90 KWH consumed in any one month, \$0.88 per KWH

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For the next 300 KWH consumed in any one month, \$0.90 per KWH

All in excess of 600 KWH consumed in any one month, \$0.83 1-2 per KWH

A monthly minimum charge of \$1.00 for one horse power or less, and 50 cents for each additional horse power of connecting load shall be made. This minimum, however, shall not be charged in addition to the above charges for current.

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